


FLORIDA

FALL 2005

History & the Arts

A MAGAZINE OF FLORIDA'S HERITAGE



BONNET HOUSE MUSEUM AND GARDENS

PENSACOLA'S HISPANIC HERITAGE • THE 1733 SPANISH GALLEON TRAIL
THE CUBAN MUSEUM IN DAYTONA BEACH

FOCUS ON

■ SERVING AND ENHANCING FLORIDA'S COMMUNITIES ■

As the winter season approaches, the Florida Department of State, Office of Cultural & Historical Programs has a variety of special events and programs for citizens throughout the state. We are pleased to participate in the celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month with a series of special events at Mission San Luis, the opening of the 1733 Spanish Galleon Heritage Trail, and a *Jazz at the Gray* performance by the remarkable tenor saxophonist Ed Calle. In this issue you will read about these and many other opportunities to explore and enjoy Florida's Hispanic heritage.

In partnership with VISIT FLORIDA and the Florida Redevelopment Association, the Florida Department of State is hosting the inaugural *Downtowns & Small Towns Forum*, October 13 through 15 in Delray Beach, with on-location sessions in West Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale. The *Downtowns & Small Towns* initiative focuses on revitalized and vibrant communities throughout the state — the portals to Florida's rich cultural, heritage, multi-cultural, natural and architectural assets. To learn more about how to develop and promote downtown tourism, and to register for the forum, visit www.visitflorida.org.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the Florida Main Street Program. The Fifth Avenue South Association, Inc., a premier example of a Main Street revitalization success, will host the Florida Main Street 2005 Annual Conference and Awards Dinner in Naples, November 1 through 3. Since 1985, Florida's traditional downtowns have been the focus of our Florida Main Street Program. In that time, more than \$1 billion has been reinvested in local program areas, representing more than 9,400 public and private projects, more than 3,300 businesses gained, and 10,500 jobs created. For conference information visit www.flheritage.com.

I am pleased to announce the release of "Culture Builds Florida's Future," our publication detailing the results of the Florida Department of State and the Florida Arts Council Visioning Project, sponsored by Bank of America Florida. Copies of the report are available upon request at www.florida-arts.org or by calling 850.245.6470.

With the generous support of our primary sponsor, Wachovia, we will welcome the new year with an extraordinary exhibit, *Napoléon: An Intimate Portrait*, at the Museum of Florida History. On display from February 6 through April 30, the exhibit features more than 250 rare and personal items belonging to Napoléon Bonaparte. Cultural organizations throughout Tallahassee are working together to plan a full range of special events and programs to create a citywide atmosphere of "all things French" during the exhibit's stay at the museum.



Glenda E. Hood

Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State

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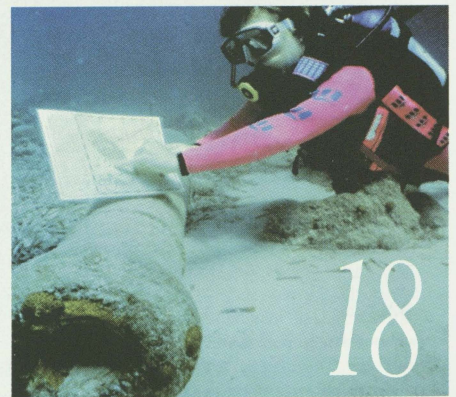
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ON THE COVER: Bonnet House Studio, Fort Lauderdale. Photo by © Tony Branco.

FLORIDA IN MY VIEW



FLORIDA

History & the Arts

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■ MARTHA GUTIÉRREZ-STEINKAMP ■

Exile is a word I first learned as a young girl in Cuba while reading Napoleon's biography. Little did I know at the time the significance and impact this word would have in my family's life.

Prior to 1960 I had two perspectives of Florida. Through my studies and Spanish ancestry, I knew Florida was part of the Spanish explorations and settlements in the

American continent, and served as a base of operations for Cuban patriots during their struggle for independence in the late 19th century. And, it was the place where my family often vacationed and where I changed planes every June on my way to a North Carolina summer camp.

In 1960 my family escaped Castro's Communist dictatorship and went into exile in Florida. Since, many Latin Americans - Nicaraguans, Salvadorans, and others have made Florida their home too, alongside Mexican migrant workers and professionals. We have brought a common language — Spanish, the first European language spoken in the Western Hemisphere. Each group brought traditions — some similar and some quite distinct, that complement those of other Florida communities — Native Americans,

Anglo, African Americans. Together we have become the Florida of the 21st century.

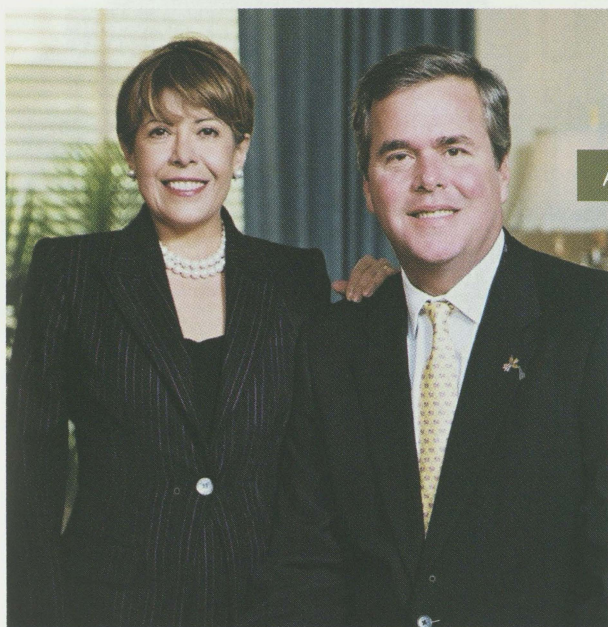
My Florida today is a place where residents struggle to ensure the sustainability of museums, historical societies, and state-of-the-art theaters presenting Broadway plays and world-class operas. It is the home of symphony orchestras, painters, and writers of international acclaim. It is a place where families enjoy a Children's Museum, birding at Loxahatchee, fishing in the Thousand Islands or exploring the Everglades. My Florida is home to the Mission San Luis and St. Augustine, the oldest continuously occupied city in our country, where public education was offered to white and black children centuries ago.

It is the place where major airports participate in our Arts in Public Places programs, and support Florida's economic development by providing efficient, multilingual access to the rest of the world. It is the place where diversity is evident at the highest level in our Mexican-born First Lady.

My Florida is also a fragile place where all of us must remain aware and vigilant of the need for preservation and conservation, of our environment, and of the culture that makes our heritage unique — our legacy to future generations.

MARTHA GUTIÉRREZ-STEINKAMP, a Smithsonian Fellow, is co-author of "Many Cultures, One Voice," the national model K-12 curriculum, *Hispanic Contributions to the United States*; serves on the United States Senate Task Force on Hispanic Affairs and is Director of the Florida Chapter of National Council of Hispanic Women. She is the first Hispanic to serve as Deputy Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, by appointment of President George W. Bush.

NEWS & NOTES



GOVERNOR JEB BUSH AND FIRST LADY COLUMBA BUSH

Florida Celebrates Hispanic Heritage Month

A MESSAGE FROM FLORIDA'S FIRST LADY COLUMBA BUSH

Spanish and Latin-American influences have played a major role in contributing to Florida's history since 1513. They helped establish St. Augustine, the earliest European settlement in Florida, and played key roles in our cultural growth, frequently overcoming great adversity.

As Florida celebrates the many contributions Hispanics have made to the arts and culture in our society, I am pleased to highlight the contributions of one of the most prolific pop artists of our time, Romero Britto. Britto, whose artwork is currently being showcased in the Governor's Mansion, serves as an inspiration to many Florida artists and students.

This year's theme, "Florida, Gateway to the Americas: Celebrating our Diverse Hispanic Heritage," gives us the opportunity to pay tribute to the contributions of Florida's Spanish-speaking cultures and communities, while

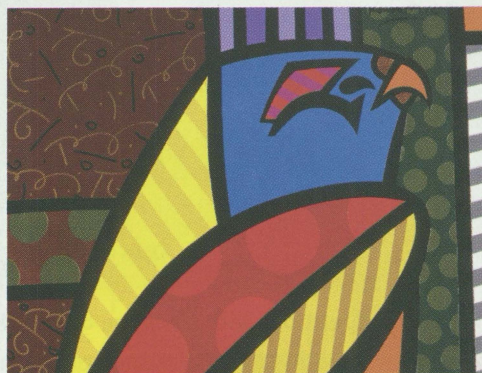
inspiring future generations of Floridians to honor our proud heritage. As we celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month, Jeb and I invite you to learn about the many achievements Hispanics have made in Florida's communities, schools and homes. We hope all Floridians will join us as we celebrate our diverse Hispanic heritage.

In Tallahassee during Hispanic Heritage Month, the artworks of internationally renowned Pop artist Romero Britto will be exhibited at the Governor's Mansion. Mission San Luis will host a weekly Wednesday After-School program. Statewide, Florida students will learn about Florida's early



MIAMI RECORDING ARTIST ED CALLE

Spanish settlers in the classroom curriculum and exhibit, "Colonization of Florida," and Governor Bush will announce the winners of his annual Hispanic Heritage Month Essay Contest during a closing celebration in Miami. Information about these events and many more, including a Hispanic Heritage Month Booklist can be found at www.floridahispanicheritage.com.



"NORTH AMERICA" ORIGINAL ON CANVAS
18" X 24" BY ROMERO BRITTO

Jazz at the Gray returns to Tallahassee October 14 with the Ed Calle Band

The popular *Jazz at the Gray* series benefiting the Museum of Florida History returns to Tallahassee during Hispanic Heritage Month on Friday, October 14 with Miami recording artist and virtuoso saxophonist Ed Calle. Doors will open at 6 p.m. on the R.A. Gray Plaza for the performance.

Calle has toured extensively, and recorded as a sideman and soloist with Arturo Sandoval, Jon Secada, Bob James, Julio Iglesias, Frank Sinatra and many more. For ticket information, call Florida's History Shop at 850.245.6396 or visit www.flheritage.com/jazz.

NEWS & NOTES

Still First in Forestry After 50 Years The Florida Forest Festival

The 50th Annual Florida Forest Festival takes place October 22 at the Forest Capital Museum State Park in Perry. This annual festival is a celebration of the importance of the forestry industry in Florida, which dates back to the early 1800s. Festivities are scheduled throughout the month of October, culminating with an all-day celebration on the 22nd.

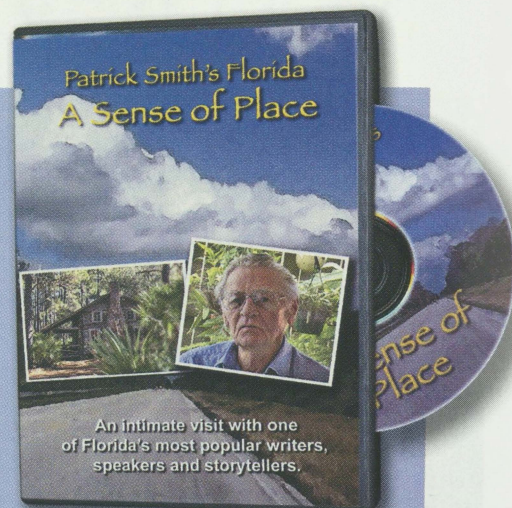
A living history of the late 1800s will be performed by local



volunteers in the authentic 19th century Cracker homestead adjacent to the museum. Other events include the "World's Largest Free Fish Fry," cross cut saw, chain saw, and

loader competitions with coverage by ESPN, and performances by American Idol's Justin Guarini and country star Rhonda Vincent.

For a full schedule of events, visit www.taylorcountychamber.com and click on the Florida Forest Festival link or call 850.584.8733.



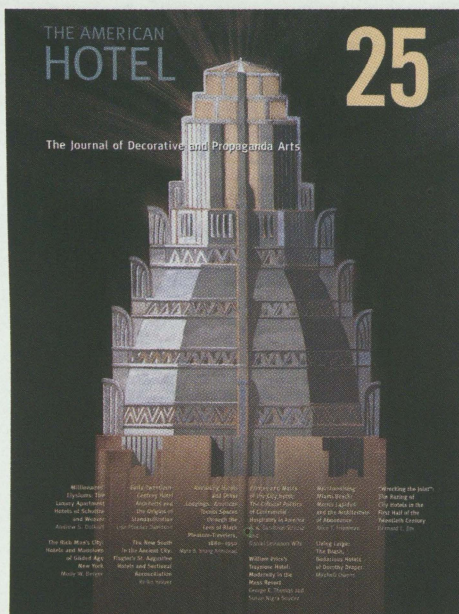
POPULAR FLORIDA WRITER ON DVD

Patrick Smith's *Florida: A Sense of Place* provides readers and fans of award-winning author Patrick Smith the opportunity to hear and see him tell his lively stories about "Old Florida," and reveal how he researched and wrote his popular books, including *A Land Remembered*, *Forever Island*, *Angel City* and *Allapattab*. The DVD, featuring photographs from museums and family albums, was produced by son Rick Smith, with soundtrack engineered by Smith's grandson, Matthew, and illustrated with original artwork by Smith's first daughter-in-law, Esther Morrison Smith. The production includes reenactments shot at locations throughout Florida. *Patrick Smith's Florida: A Sense of Place* received the Ron Tibbett Award at the 2005 Tupelo Film Festival, recognizing "vision and heart in filmmaking," and the Bronze Telly Award, honoring "outstanding local, regional and cable television commercials and programs and the finest video and film productions." For more information, call 805.927.0199 or visit www.PatrickSmithOnline.com.

Wolfsonian-FIU

Celebrates 10 Years of Serving the Public

The Wolfsonian-Florida International University (FIU) celebrates its 10th anniversary beginning November 11 with *A Very Wolfsonian Weekend*. Located in the historic Art Deco district of Miami Beach, the museum and research center opened to the public at 11 a.m. on November 11, 1995.



The anniversary exhibit, *In Pursuit of Pleasure: Schultze & Weaver and the American Hotel*, runs November 13, 2005 through May 28, 2006. *In Pursuit of Pleasure* explores hotel culture in the 1920s and 30s through the works of the architectural firm Schultze & Weaver, known for designing New York's Waldorf-Astoria, as well as South Florida's Biltmore, The Breakers, the Miami Freedom Tower, and others. The 25th edition of the Wolfsonian's award-winning *Journal of Decorative and Propaganda Arts* is also devoted to the subject of the American Hotel.

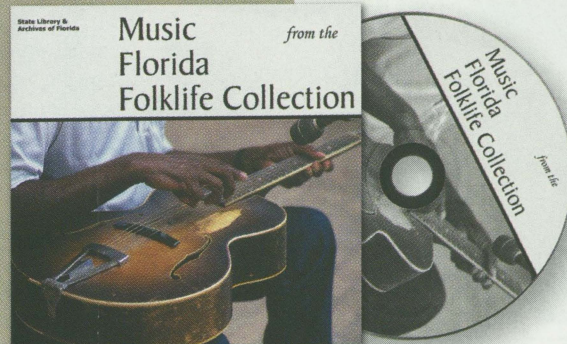
Donated to FIU by Mitchell Wolfson, the Wolfsonian collection contains 100,000 artifacts, primarily of North American and European origin, dating from 1885 to 1945. Objects are interpreted to explore key issues in design history and how design has both altered and been altered by cultural change, industrial innovation and strategies of persuasion. Visit The Wolfsonian at 1001 Washington Avenue, Miami Beach, call 305.531.1001 or go to www.wolfsonian.org.

FLORIDA FOLKLIFE DIGITIZATION AND EDUCATION PROJECT

In early 2004, the State Library and Archives of Florida embarked on the Florida Folklife Digitization and Education Project to improve access and preservation of one of its most popular and diverse collections, the Florida Folklife Collection. The materials provide a historical reflection of how Florida's southern, Native American, Hispanic and rural cultures work, play, eat, entertain, communicate, celebrate, commemorate and live together. Acquired in 1995, the massive collection was an under-utilized resource of photographs, sound recordings, videos, interviews and administrative records that provide a remarkable view of the distinctive folkways of Florida. Now, over 5,000 photographic images, 50,000 database entries and three education units are available online. The project won the Southeastern Library Network, Inc. (SOLINET) Outstanding Library Award in May 2005.

Complimentary copies of the *Music from the Florida Folklife Collection* CD include 22 tracks of interview excerpts, performances and recordings, and are available on request from the State Archives of Florida or may be downloaded as MP3 files.

To access the collection or download *Music from the Florida Folklife Collection*, visit www.floridamemory.com/Collections/folklife. To request a copy of the CD, e-mail BARM@dos.state.fl.us or call 850.245.6706.



FORT LAUDERDALE'S BONNET

THIS PAGE AND OPPOSITE PAGE: © TONY BRANCO



BONNET HOUSE & LAGOON



*Nestled in the heart of Fort Lauderdale, Bonnet
of coastal wilderness and informal gardens
Entering this tropical oasis, one can still*

Frederic and Evelyn Bartlett on their honeymoon in 1931.

COURTESY BONNET HOUSE

HOUSE



BY KILEY MALLARD



House Museum & Gardens is a place frozen in time — a virtual oasis amid the commercial development of the Fort Lauderdale beachfront. experience how life in Fort Lauderdale might have been, a century ago.

The story of Bonnet House begins with Hugh Taylor Birch, a name recognized today for the state park and recreation area which bear his name in Fort Lauderdale. When he left Chicago in 1893 to escape the stir caused by the World's Columbian Exposition, Birch set off for the Florida wilderness, taking the East Coast Railway to its end in Titusville. There he arranged for a boat through an associate of Henry Flagler, who worked for Flagler's Model Land Co., a subsidiary of the East Coast Railway, and set sail down the coast. Blown to shore by a storm near Lake Mabel (now Port Everglades), he stayed, and soon purchased three miles of shoreline at less than \$1 an acre.

Birch was exceptionally close to his daughter, Helen Louise, and instilled in her a lifelong love of nature. Upon Helen's marriage to Frederic Clay Bartlett, Birch gifted the newlyweds a "house lot" including 700 feet of oceanfront property that stretched to the Upper New River (now the Intracoastal Waterway). That 35-acre parcel is the site of today's Bonnet House Museum & Gardens.

Frederic Clay Bartlett was born in Chicago in 1873. In 1893 he studied art in Europe at the Royal Academy of Munich, and from 1900 to 1917 worked with architects as a commissioned muralist and interior designer in Chicago. After the death of his first wife, Frederic married Helen Louise Birch in 1919 and began design and construction of what would become Bonnet House on the oceanfront property which was their wedding gift.

Frederic oversaw the development of the house and property. His unique interpretation of a plantation-style house did not conform to any other in the area. The house is constructed in an informal, eclectic Florida style, built with native materials, local pine and cypress woods, concrete cinder blocks cast on the estate and decorated with shells and other objects found on the beach. The family wintered at Bonnet House until Helen's death from cancer in 1925.

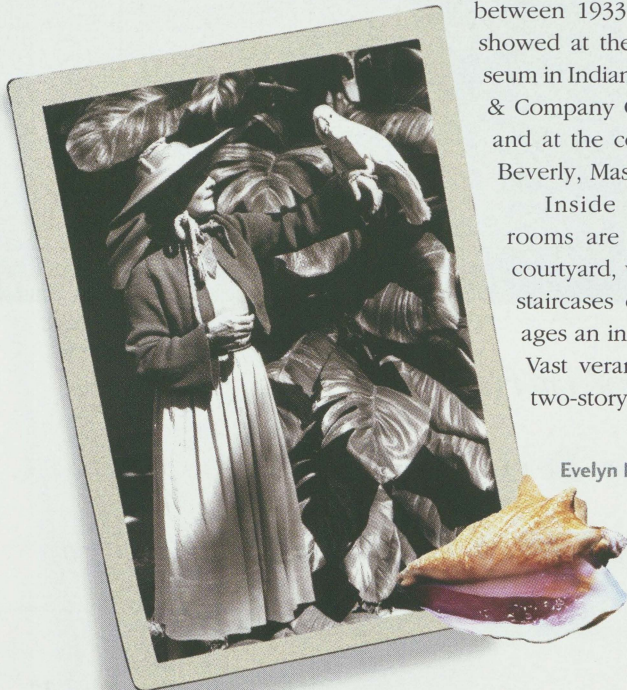
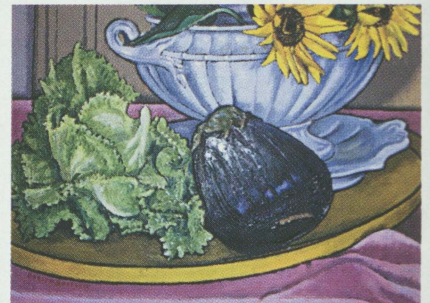
In 1931, six years after Helen's death, Frederic married Evelyn Fortune Lilly. The couple met in Beverly, Massachusetts, where Evelyn and her daughter summered following her divorce from the son of wealthy pharmaceutical businessman, Eli Lilly, Jr.

Frederic and Evelyn's marriage sparked a surge in their creativity and benevolence to the arts. Frederic encouraged Evelyn's painting, which flourished

between 1933 and 1938. Her work showed at the John Heron Art Museum in Indianapolis, the Wildenstein & Company Galleries in New York and at the couple's own studio in Beverly, Massachusetts.

Inside Bonnet House, the rooms are set around a central courtyard, which, without indoor staircases or walkways, encourages an indoor-outdoor lifestyle. Vast verandas extend from the two-story main house.

Top to Bottom: Evelyn Lilly and *Still Life* by Evelyn Fortune Bartlett; *Bonnet House from Tower* by Frederic Clay Bartlett



Evelyn Fortune Bartlett with White Bird, circa 1935.



MASTER BEDROOM

Bonnet House, risen from the dunes in the midst of Fort Lauderdale, sits serenely nestled in splendid trees... This fruitful gift to Florida, an extraordinary asset to the cultural and artistic life... of the state... must live on, a reminder of things past and precursor for the coming age... a unique tribute to Evelyn Fortune Bartlett and her wholly memorable husband, Frederic." S. Dillon Ripley, The Secretary Emeritus, Smithsonian Institution, 1989

BAMBOO BAR

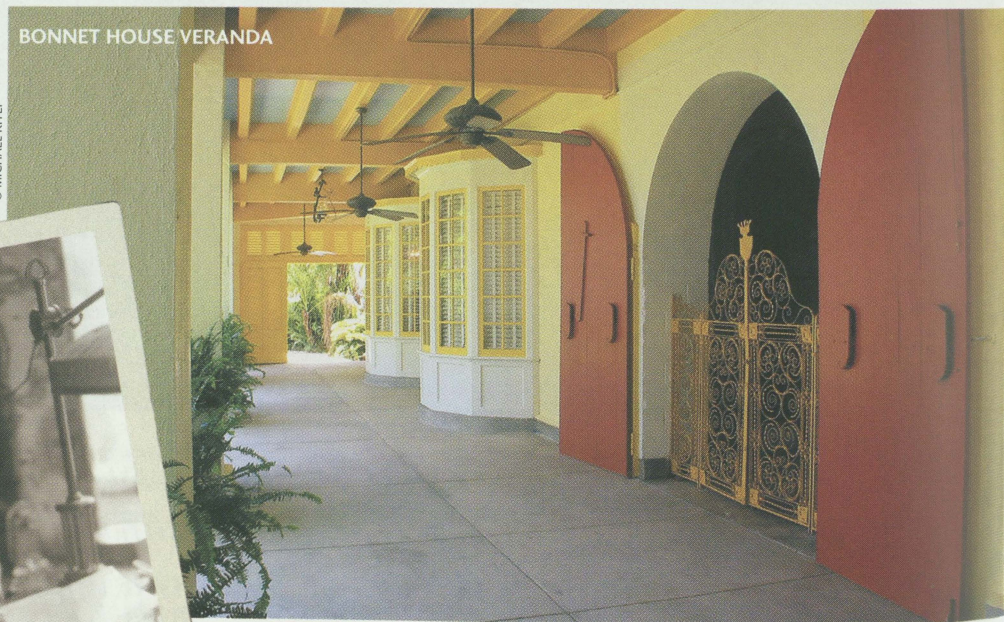


The life and love shared at Bonnet House radiates from within the artistry of the home and tranquility of its 35-acre setting.

COURTESY BONNET HOUSE

BONNET HOUSE VERANDA

© MICHAEL KITEI



Federic Clay Bartlett at his desk, circa 1921.



COURTESY BONNET HOUSE

Evelyn would serve cocktails and hors d'oeuvres to guests in the Bamboo Bar and the Shell Museum complex just north of the main house. With its circular interior, the Shell Museum provides a showcase for the Bartletts' collection of exotic shells from around the world. In the Orchid House today, Evelyn's collection contains more than 1,000 specimens.

The Bonnet House estate includes a mangrove swamp, tropical fruit grove, desert garden, fresh water slough and a coastal hammock. Five endangered animals and eight plant species on the property that are imperiled or critically imperiled globally are listed on the Florida Natural Areas Inventory.

The mangrove swamp on the western edge of the property produces a thick network of intertwined roots to prevent soil erosion and provide shelter and food for fish and wildlife. In the late 1920s, when the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers was dredging the Intracoastal Waterway, Frederic granted permission to deposit the fill on the western track of his land. The fill caused the swamp to perish, prompting his decision to plant rows of coconut palms, now the visitor's parking lot. In 1940 Frederic Bartlett deeded land to the City of Fort Lauderdale to widen A1A. At the same time the Sunrise Bridge spanning the Intracoastal Waterway was completed. Both events caused significant changes to the grounds and cut the estate off from the ocean. Frederic then built a wall around the property.

At the end of a private entrance canal from the Intracoastal Waterway is the boathouse. East of the boathouse is the fruit grove planted with mango, avocado, sapodilla, guava, rose apple, Surinam cherry, mulberry, calabash and citrus trees. At the Bonnet House front door, the "desert garden," contains yucca, century plants, saw palmetto, silver palm and a variety of unusual trees from all over the world. The estate's namesake flower, the Bonnet Lily, still blooms in the Bonnet Slough, east of the house.

Australian pines line the ocean side coastal hammock. Frederic planted them to provide noise relief from A1A and wind protection to allow the coastal dune plants to grow taller than they would normally. Nearby, wild coffee, silver palm and coontie plants are shaded by gumbo limbo, sea grape, sabal palms and a champion paradise tree.

After Frederic's death in 1953, Evelyn remained owner and seasonal resident of Bonnet House until 1995. Determined to ensure the preservation of the estate and grounds, in 1983, she donated the estate to the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation with a \$1 million endowment matched by the State of Florida. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

In 1989, Mrs. Bartlett received the National Preservation Honor Award presented by the Florida Trust for her gift of Bonnet House and her generous contributions toward its preservation for future generations. In 1997, at the age of 109, Mrs. Bartlett died, leaving the contents of the house and the wish that the Birch and Bartlett families' legacy would continue.

Today the property welcomes visitors with public tours and special events while providing a range of related education and community programs. Retired seniors find meaningful and productive work as volunteer tour guides, gift shop assistants and administrative aides. High school and college students gain organization experience in preservation methods and museum administration. Music students from nearby universities and opera companies participate in the Young Artist Music Series. And the Bonnet House Fine Artist program encourages local artists, allowing them to work and exhibit on the property. 🏠

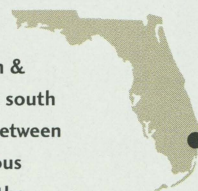
The peaceful surroundings of the main house and its service buildings provide substantial insulation from the hustle and bustle of the ever growing city of Fort Lauderdale



©1988, JOHN D. PEARCE

To Learn More

Bonnet House Museum & Gardens is located just south of Sunrise Boulevard between Fort Lauderdale's famous beach to the east and the Intracoastal Waterway to the west at 900 North Birch Road. For further information call 954.563.5393 or visit the website at www.bonnethouse.org.



THIS RARE NATIONAL COLLECTION IN EXILE IS THE

The Cuban Museum

IN DAYTONA BEACH

With oil paintings that reflect the Spanish era in Cuba, to more modernistic works showing the influence of new ideas on the island nation, the Cuban Museum at the Museum of Arts and Sciences in Daytona Beach provides a memorable overview of Cuban culture from 1659 to 1959. • The Cuban Museum was born in the turbulent years leading up to the 1959 Cuban Revolution, and is, according to Professor Juan A. Martinez, Florida International University, "The only permanent public exhibition of colonial and republican Cuban art in this country." • During his long presidency prior to the revolution, General Fulgencio Batista and his second wife, Marta, amassed paintings, prints and folk art that reflected Cuban history and culture. The Batistas established a second residence in Daytona Beach and created the Cuban Foundation to direct and maintain their collection during that time. The works were located in a house next to their North Halifax home on the Daytona Beach peninsula. Batista kept the community links strong by sponsoring trips to Cuba in the 1940s and 50s for Daytona Beach high school seniors and even conducted some of the Cuban tours himself. In 1957, the Foundation collection and real estate was gifted to the city of Daytona Beach.

BY BILL LAZARUS

THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES



Tomás Mateo Cervantes Sindico Procurador de esta Ciu.^d y partic.^{or} del Monast.^{io} de S^{ta} Clara
min.^{do} V. de Femenalidades. Quintado fundador de la casa de Beneficencia. R.
Escuela

PREVIOUS PAGE: Vicente Escobar (1757-1854) was one of the most important portrait painters in the colonial period. This 1800 oil painting, *Portrait of Don Tomas Mateo Cervantes*, shows the link between the formal portrait tradition of late seventeenth century Spain and Cuba in the succeeding century. Cervantes was a prominent member of the Cuban nobility.



◀ Self taught, Rene Portocarrero (1912-1985) became internationally known for his highly personal expressionist works that included subjects ranging from interiors, festivals, landscapes and religious themes to cityscapes and female figures. Unlike most of his work, this 1957 oil painting, titled *Figure in Grey*, relies on monochromatic colors rather than his usual rainbow palette.



▲ A Spaniard, Mariano Miguel (1885-1954) was a writer and artist who eventually headed the Academy of San Alejandro, the National School of Art in Cuba. His oil painting, *La Popa*, was produced in 1923 and depicts an important pilgrimage church in Santiago de Cuba.

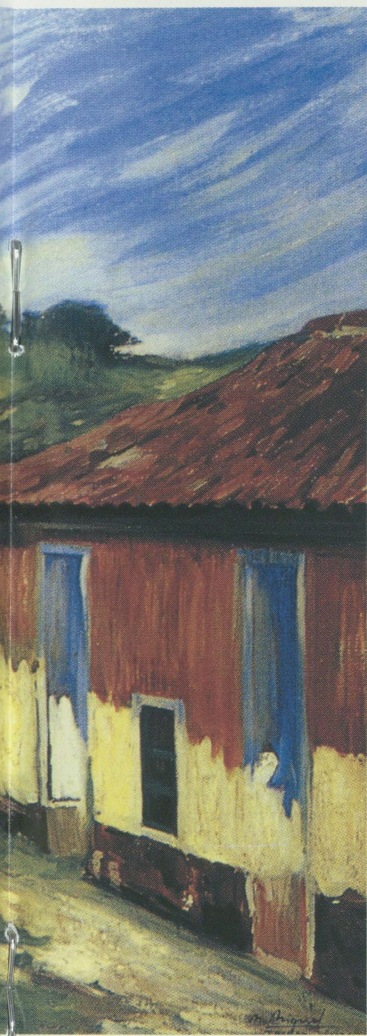
After being ousted from power by Fidel Castro on January 1, 1959, Batista went to Portugal and then Spain. His collection stayed in Daytona Beach, augmented by donations from others of historic maps, documents, sculptures, photographs and ceramics. The Foundation Museum “was designed to keep Cuban history alive as Castro tightened his grip on the island and its rich Hispanic culture,” explained Gary R. Libby, director emeritus of the Museum of Arts and Sciences and author of *Cuba: A History in Art*.

The original Daytona Beach collection consisted of 27 major paintings, 45 ceramics and items of folk culture, photographic examples of Cuban architecture and industry, some personal items from the Batistas and ornate, Colonial furniture.

Two years before the Cuban collection was given to the city, the Museum of Arts and Sciences was founded as a

children’s after-school center. In 1967, the paths of the two institutions merged. City officials asked the museum to take over the Cuban art collection and run it as a public trust. The museum promptly moved its tiny home in a Quonset hut into the old Batista mansion, 137 N. Halifax Ave., on the river in Daytona Beach.

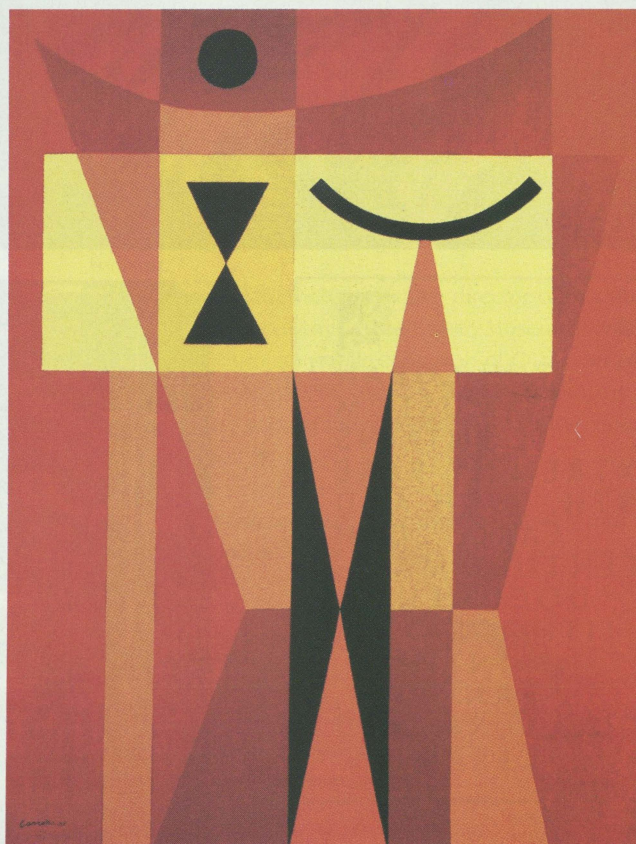
By the end of the decade the museum had outgrown the house. A 90-acre site was located next to a city park on the western end of the city. The Cuban Museum moved there along with the children’s museum in 1971 as the new Museum of Arts and Sciences. Photos of the opening show Batista’s son, F. Ruben Batista, among the dignitaries. He and two of his three brothers, Jorge and Robert, saw each other for the first time in several years during a Cuban Foundation meeting at the museum in 1999. F. Ruben remains president of the Foundation and lives in Coral Gables with his wife and family.



◀ Known as the first great Cuban painter, Jose Nicholas de la Escalera (1734 – 1804) produced this oil on board work, titled *Coronation of the Virgin by the Trinity*, in the late 1800s. It is an excellent example of how European-inspired religious art of New Spain found expression in Cuba.

THE COLLECTION SERVES AS
A MAJOR SOURCE OF
ORIGINAL OBJECTS,
AVAILABLE FOR LOAN TO
MUSEUMS AND
INSTITUTIONS WORLDWIDE
THAT ARE INTERESTED IN
THE RICH ARTISTIC
CULTURE OF CUBA

Mario Carreno (1913-1999) traveled widely ▶ and studied in Mexico, Paris and New York, absorbing the neo-classical style and infusing it with expressionism. Known for his technical virtuosity, stylistic changes and poetic imagination, Carreno became internationally famous with works in the Museum of Modern Art in New York among other noted institutions. This oil painting, titled *Setting Sun*, was created in 1955.

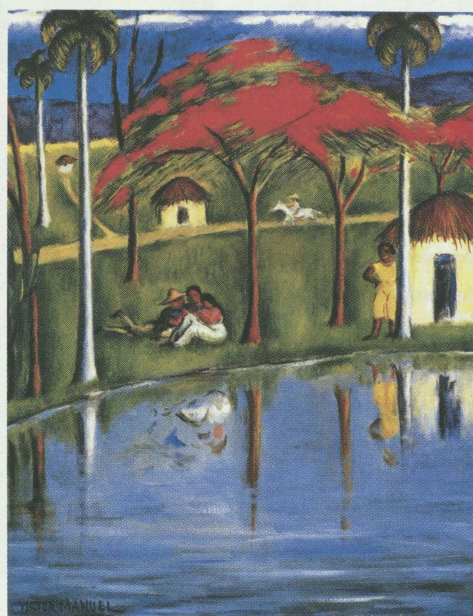




OPPOSITE PAGE: Lorenzo Romero Arciaga helped initiate the modernist movement in Cuba in the 1930s. His oil on board painting from around 1940, *The Cup of Coffee*, reflects his view of life in the Cuban countryside as pleasurable, uncomplicated and timeless. He was born in 1905, but his date of death is not known.

◀ Born in Cuba in 1890, Jose A. Bencome Mena received a scholarship to study in Rome and Florence. This work, *Keeper of the Roosters*, was painted in 1934 and illustrates the growing influence of folk art on modern Cuban painting. Mena died in Havana, but his date of death is unknown.

THE CUBAN MUSEUM CONTAINS EXTREMELY RARE 18TH, 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY MAPS, DOCUMENTS, LITHOGRAPHS, PAINTINGS, FURNITURE, SCULPTURE, AND CERAMICS.



◀ Victor Manuel (1897-1969) brought a primitive vision to his art. Born Manuel Garcia, he studied in France and was heavily influenced by the works of such artists as Gauguin and Cezanne. This oil painting, *Landscape with Figures*, was created around 1950.



The 2,500-square-foot Cuban Museum gallery has been renovated twice since it opened, with new gifts added to the growing collection. "The number of items in the collection has tripled," Libby said. "The collection has also broadened through the introduction of New World Spanish Colonial objects, including some from Cuba."

The wealth of material is very important to both Cubans and Americans, he added. Of all the Caribbean islands, Libby said, "Cuba has played the most important role in the development of the United States. From as early as the 16th century, this 'key to the New World,' as Cuba was called, has exerted a powerful influence on the Western Hemisphere." Unfortunately, he says, as a result of a "series of unforeseen historical events, North Americans today know little about Cuban culture and the important role of art in Cuban life."

The wide array of artwork in Daytona Beach is designed

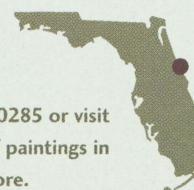
to fill that gap. The collection today functions as a major source of original objects, available for loan to museums and institutions worldwide that are interested in the rich artistic culture of Cuba. FIU's Professor Martinez, who contributed to *Cuba: A History in Art*, writes that as a result, "the Cuban Collection is a Florida cultural landmark and treasure."

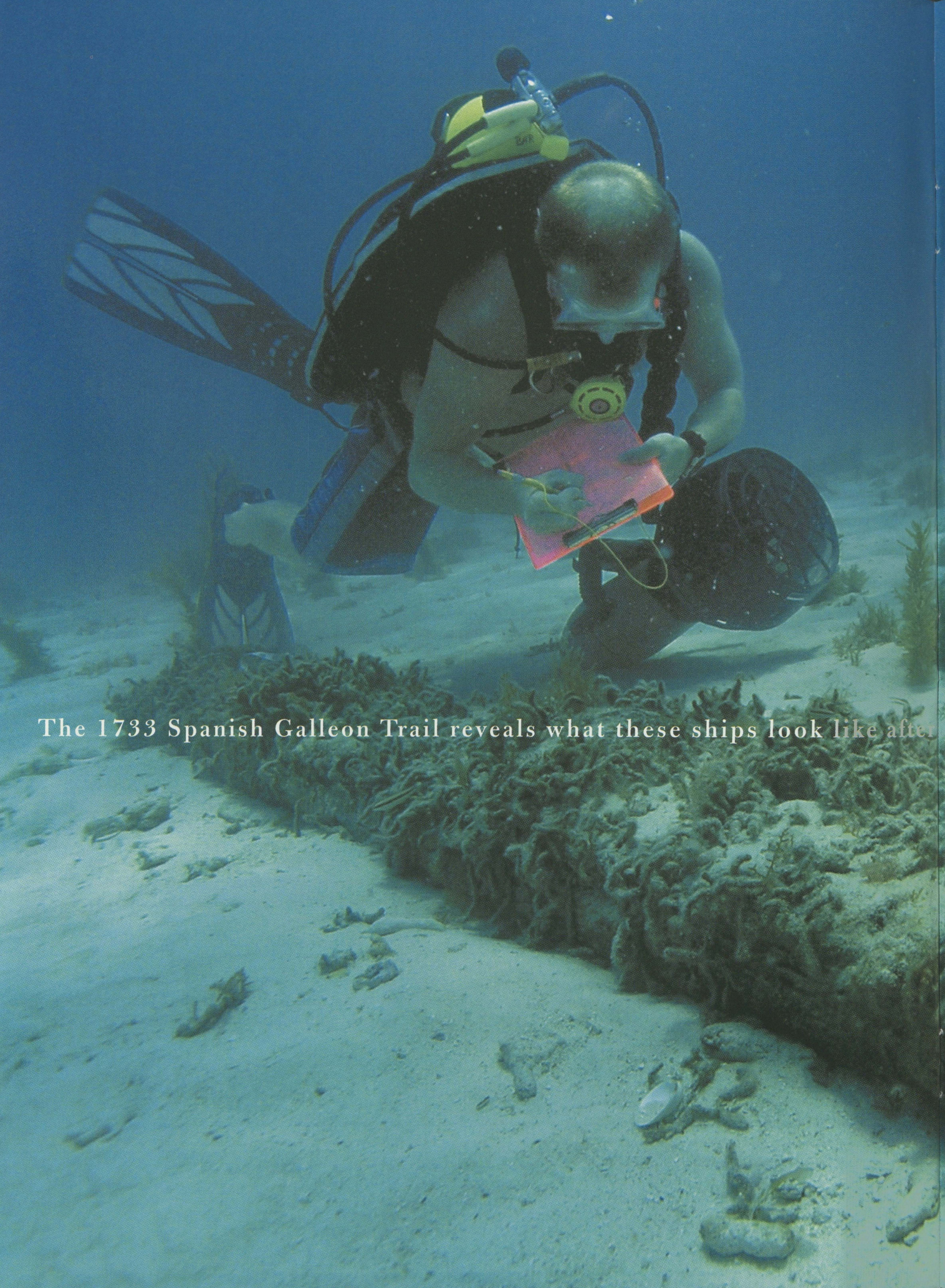
Wayne D. Atherholt, executive director of the Museum of Arts and Sciences says, "The Cuban Museum's collection is the most complete public collection of Cuban art outside Cuba. It is a national resource for millions of Cubans living in this country and an introduction to a vibrant culture for everyone else." ■

Bill Lazarus teaches history in Daytona Beach and is the former communications manager for the Museum of Arts and Sciences.

To Learn More

Visit the Museum of Arts and Sciences at 1040 Museum Boulevard in Daytona Beach, phone 386.255.0285 or visit www.moas.org. The 110-page volume, *Cuba — A History in Art*, highlighting the historic collection of paintings in the Cuban Foundation Collection at the Museum of Arts and Sciences is available from the Museum store.





The 1733 Spanish Galleon Trail reveals what these ships look like after

BY ROGER C. SMITH
STATE UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGIST



Along an 80-mile stretch of water in the Florida Keys lie the shipwrecks of a Spanish fleet that sank one fateful night in July, 1733. Today these wrecks are some of North America's

oldest artificial reefs, supporting complex ecosystems of marine life that have thrived generation after generation for nearly 300 years. The newly developed 1733 Spanish Galleon Trail reveals what these ships look like after hundreds of years in the sea. The opening of the trail, established by the Division of Historical

hundreds of years in the sea.

The 1733 Spanish Galleon Trail

Resources, coincides with this year's celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month in Florida, September 15 through October 15.



On Friday, the thirteenth of July 1733, the New Spain Fleet left Havana harbor on its return voyage to Spain. Commanded by Rodrigo de Torres aboard the newly built *capitana*, *El Rubi*, the convoy consisted of three other armed *navios*, 16 merchant *naos*, and two smaller ships carrying Mexican supplies to the presidio at St. Augustine. The following day, after the vessels



COURTESY WILLIAM L. TROTTER

sighted the Florida Keys, the wind shifted abruptly from the east and increased in velocity. Lieutenant-General Torres, sensing an approaching hurricane, ordered his captains to turn back to Havana and sail as close to the wind as possible, but it was too late. By nightfall, most of the ships had been driven westward and scattered, sunk, or swamped along 80 miles of the Florida Keys. Four ships made it safely back to Havana. Another vessel, the galleon *El Africa*, managed to sail on to Spain undamaged.

Survivors gathered in small groups throughout the low islands and built crude shelters from debris that had washed ashore. Spanish admiralty officials in Havana, worried about the fate of the fleet, sent a small sloop to search for wrecks. Before the sloop could return, another boat arrived in the harbor and reported seeing many large ships grounded near a place called "Head of the Martyrs." Immediately, nine rescue vessels loaded with supplies, food, divers and salvage equipment sailed for the scene of the disaster. Soldiers were on board to protect the shore camps and the recovered cargo.

A thorough salvage of the ships was undertaken by the Spaniards. Vessels that could not be re-floated and towed back to Havana were burned to the



Florida's Underwater Archaeological Preserves

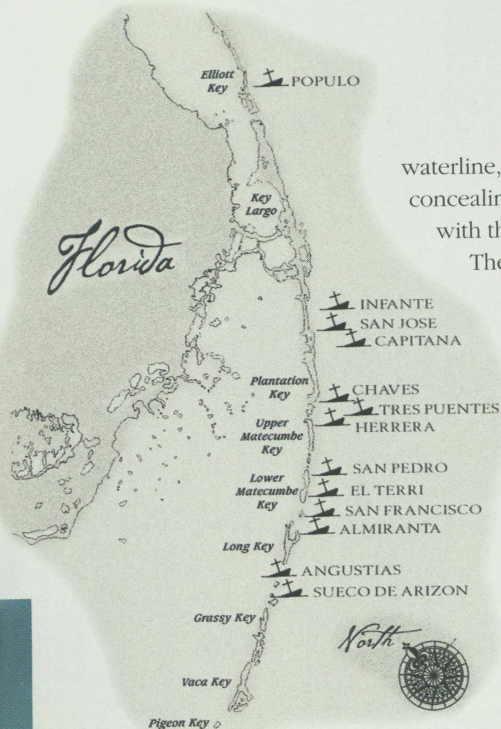
In 1987, Florida began to develop a statewide system of underwater parks featuring shipwrecks and other historic sites. Today, divers can explore 11 Florida Underwater Archaeological Preserves. With interesting archaeological features and an abundance of marine life, these living museums in the sea are popular attractions for skin and scuba divers.

Each site was nominated by local waterfront communities and is interpreted by a brochure, poster and underwater plaque. Laminated underwater guides, available from area dive shops near each wreck, provide preserve and mooring buoy locations, information on the wreck, a site map and marine life information.

The parks are made possible by the cooperative efforts of state and local government, community organizations, waterfront businesses and volunteer divers who appreciate Florida's maritime heritage. Florida's newest underwater preserves include...

Florida's Shipwreck PRESERVES

- USS MASSACHUSETTS**
1 The USS Massachusetts was the first of the USS Massachusetts-class frigates. It was launched for the United States Navy in 1790.
- SS Tarpon**
2 The SS Tarpon was a passenger ship that was wrecked in 1915.
- Vamar**
3 The Vamar was a small schooner that was wrecked in 1820.
- CITY OF HAWKINSVILLE**
4 The City of Hawkinsville was a small schooner that was wrecked in 1820.
- Regina**
5 The Regina was a small schooner that was wrecked in 1820.
- Sun Pedro**
6 The Sun Pedro was a small schooner that was wrecked in 1820.
- Urcu De Lima**
11 The Urcu De Lima was a small schooner that was wrecked in 1820.
- Georges Valentine**
10 The Georges Valentine was a small schooner that was wrecked in 1820.
- Lofthus**
9 The Lofthus was a small schooner that was wrecked in 1820.
- SS Copenhagen**
8 The SS Copenhagen was a small schooner that was wrecked in 1820.
- Half Moon**
7 The Half Moon was a small schooner that was wrecked in 1820.



waterline, enabling divers to descend into the cargo holds, and also concealing the wrecks from freebooters. The work continued for years, with the salvors working under the watchful scrutiny of guard ships.

The location of each shipwreck was charted on several maps.

When a final calculation of salvaged materials was made, more gold and silver was recovered than had been listed on the original manifests, the tell-tale evidence of contraband aboard the homeward-bound vessels.

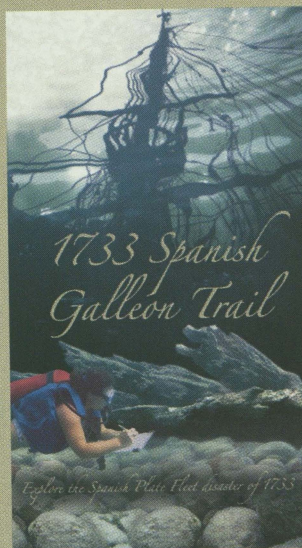
In the 1960s, most of the wrecks associated with the 1733 fleet were relocated by modern salvors. Some were explored under agreement with the State of Florida; several were investigated by the Division of Historical Resources and various educational institutions. Others became the targets of illegal salvage activities. In 1989, *San Pedro* was designated a State Underwater Archaeological Preserve and eventually became a State Park. In 2004, the Division was awarded a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) grant for the interpretation of the 1733 Spanish

Plate Fleet. Administered through the Florida Department of

Environmental Protection's Coastal Management Program, the project focused on public access and the protection, management, and enhancement of coastal resources through interpretation of the sites as destinations for heritage, recreational, and ecological tourism. The 13 sites were carefully mapped to produce updated site plans that depict ship's timbers and ballast stones, as well as coral formations and sea grass beds. Site inventories, historical documents, and underwater photographs and videos were assembled to prepare the 1733 Fleet shipwrecks for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, ensuring the protection, management, and enhancement of these unique coastal resources. Although the silver and gold that these ships once carried is long gone, the real "treasure" of the 1733 fleet is the opportunity to visit the living remains of ships from centuries ago. 🏠

- *Vamar*, Mexico Beach. Approximately 3.7 miles offshore, just north of the channel leading into St. Joseph Bay. The 170-foot long steel freighter sank under mysterious circumstances in 1942.
- *Regina*, Bradenton Beach. Approximately 75 yards offshore, the 247-foot long steel tanker-barge wrecked in a storm in 1940, and her cargo of 350,000 gallons of molasses drained into the Gulf.
- *Georges Valentine*, Stuart. Approximately 100 yards directly offshore of the House of Refuge, the Italian barque sank in a storm with a cargo of lumber in 1904.

To nominate a new preserve, request a poster of Florida's Shipwreck Preserves, or request a brochure for any of the 11 underwater sites, e-mail dscott@dos.state.fl.us, write the Bureau of Archaeological Research, Division of Historical Resources at 500 S. Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 or phone 850.245.6444. For information on all the sites, visit <http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/archaeology/underwater/preserves/>.



To Learn More

A 24-page guide to the 1733 Spanish Galleon Trail features details about the history of the 1733 fleet disaster, directions on how to access each site, descriptions about the creatures that live there, and instructions for minimizing visitor impact to cultural and natural features. To request a copy of the guide, e-mail dscott@dos.state.fl.us, phone 850.245.6444, or visit the Spanish Galleon Trail Web site at www.flheritage.com/archaeology/underwater/galleontrail/.

pensacola's hispanic heritage

PENSACOLA'S HISPANIC HERITAGE CAN BE EXPLORED
AT SEVERAL SITES THROUGHOUT THE CITY TODAY

In 1559, Don Tristan de Luna sailed from Mexico to Florida to found the first colony at Pensacola. Luna's effort marked the first attempt by Spanish controlled Mexico to establish a *presidio* (fortified frontier settlement) in the territory known as La Florida. Though a few of the officers arriving with Luna may have been born in Spain, the crews and settlers came from Mexico and were undoubtedly born and raised in the New World. Written reports also confirm that Aztecs accompanied the expedition. As Florida's original settlement, Luna's colonization attempt predates St. Augustine by four years. However, Luna's colony failed. A single white cross on Pensacola Beach commemorates the attempt.

Pensacola was the site of three further presidios — Santa María de Galve (1698-1719), Santa Rosa (1722-1752), and San Miguel (1752-1763) — supported by Mexico to protect the western border of Spanish West Florida from the French in Louisiana. The French burned Presidio Santa María and a hurricane destroyed the Presidio Santa Rosa. Santa Rosa was the largest Mexican

colonial settlement on the Gulf of Mexico and the best preserved due to its catastrophic ending, immediate abandonment and following isolation. San Miguel fell under British control in 1763, becoming the site of the modern day Pensacola.

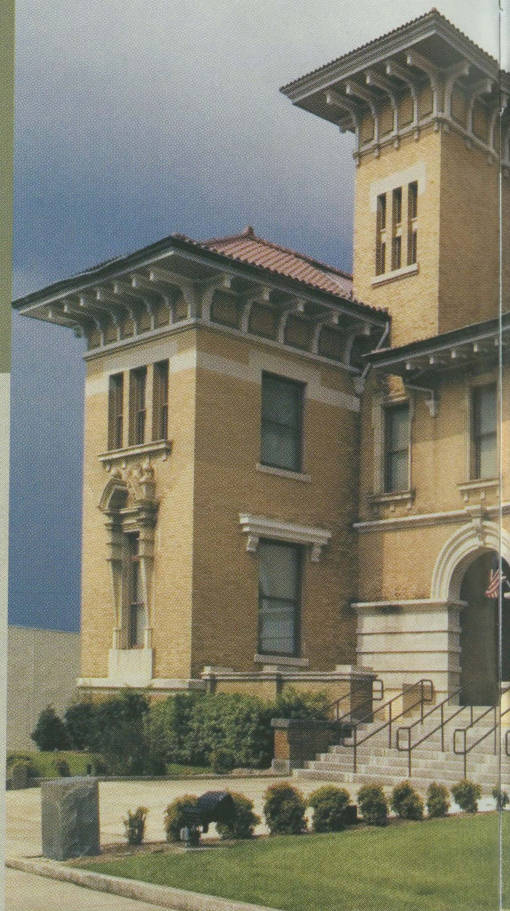
Pensacola's Hispanic heritage can be explored at several sites throughout the city today. Artifacts from the Luna expedition and the three early presidios are featured in exhibits at the T.T. Wentworth, Jr. Florida State Museum and the University of West Florida's Archaeology Institute Museum.

The T.T. Wentworth, Jr. Florida State Museum, in Historic Pensacola Village, is housed at Plaza Ferdinand. The elaborate Renaissance Revival building was once Pensacola's City Hall. Built in 1907, the city hall was the height of architectural fashion when constructed. Its symmetrical design is graced with wide overhanging eaves, a red tile roof, an arched entry porch and a second-story arcade. Inside, the "Pensacola, City of Five Flags" exhibit

explores Florida's first European contact. Aztec pottery and glazed ceramics made by ethnic Spanish living in

Mexico were found at the wreck of one of Luna's ships. Examples of these can be found among the artifacts in each display relating to Pensacola's early Spanish settlements, including the Luna Expedition of 1559 and the Santa María de Galve and Santa Rosa Island sites. The Luna Expedition display features artifacts and remains recovered from the

Artifacts from the Archaeology Institute at the University of West Florida (UWF) Left: Majolica plato or plate, Isabella Polychrome, 16th century from the Emanuel Point shipwreck; Right: deconstructed Chinese porcelain punch bowl from UWF Fort of Pensacola site.



RAY STANFORD





Top: T.T. Wentworth, Jr. Florida State Museum

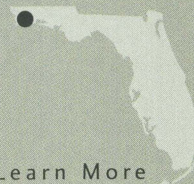
Emmanuel Point shipwreck in Pensacola Bay, including wood from the ship, tools, armor, leather shoe soles and plant and animal remains. A large diorama recreates the partially exposed underwater site.

Roughly ten miles north of the Wentworth, the University of West Florida's Archaeology Institute Museum presents artifacts from colonial, Early American, Victorian, and Prehistoric Native American eras. Among the artifacts on display are a 300-year-old cannon from Presidio Santa Maria de Galve and the 450-year-old anchor from the Emmanuel Point shipwreck.

Special tours of the museum by University of West Florida (UWF) archaeologists can be arranged, in accordance with the program's emphasis on

public archaeology. The Institute provides opportunities for the public to participate and observe their archaeological programs. By sharing archaeology projects with the public, UWF seeks to bring the community and university together through the shared experience of discovering the past.

Back downtown, in the Pensacola Historical District, the Pensacola Historical Museum is housed in the Arbona Building (ca. 1882). Operated by the Pensacola Historical Society, the museum reopened in the summer of 2005 after rebuilding from damage sustained during Hurricane Ivan. Nearby, the Society operates a Resource Center containing a historical library and the largest collection of historic Pensacola photographs. ■



To Learn More

- Historic Pensacola Village (T.T. Wentworth) — call 850.595.5985 or visit www.historicpensacola.org
- The University of West Florida Archaeology Institute — call 850.474.3015 or visit www.uwf.edu/archaeology
- Pensacola Historical Society — call 850.433.1559 (Museum) or 850.434.5455 (Resource Center) or visit www.pensacolahistory.org
- Pensacola Bay Area Convention and Visitors Bureau — call 1.800.874.1234 or visit www.visitpensacola.com
- VISIT FLORIDA—*The State's Official Source for Travel Planning*. To plan your next Florida getaway, visit www.visitflorida.com

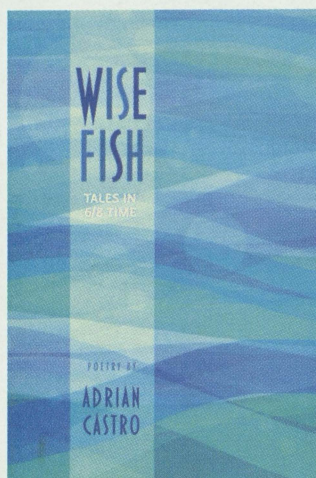


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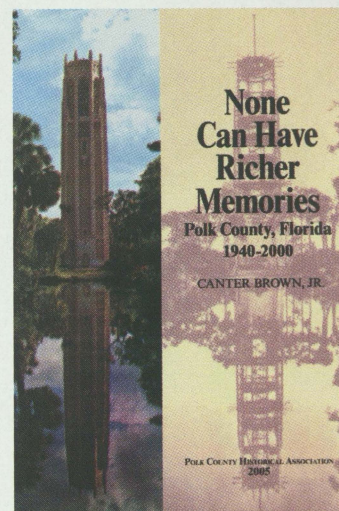
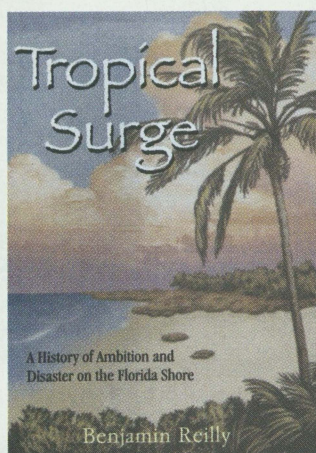
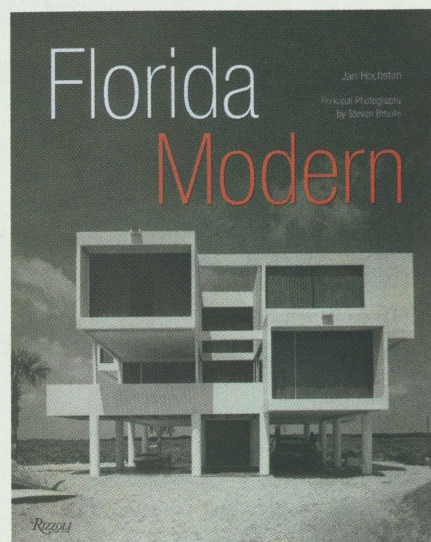
IN PRINT

A SAMPLING OF NEW FLORIDA TITLES

In **WISE FISH: TALES IN 6/8 TIME** (*Coffee House Press*), poet Adrian Castro chronicles the centuries-long, open-sea migrations from Africa to the Caribbean and Florida through poetry full of Afro-Caribbean history and myth, interspersed with Spanish, Yoruba and Lukumi dialects. Throughout



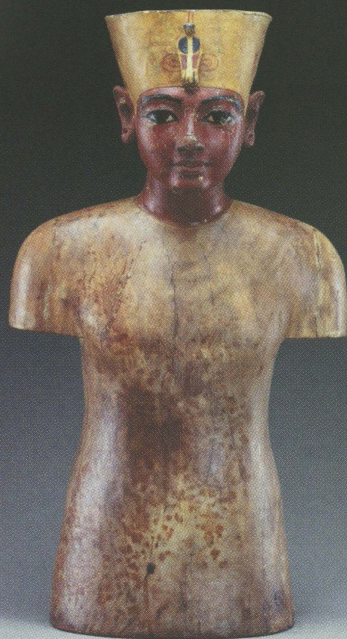
the poems, the wise fish is witness to the journeys that brought so many to the shores of North America. • South Florida, from Miami to Key West, endured an unprecedented period of booms and busts between 1831 and 1935. **TROPICAL SURGE: A HISTORY OF AMBITION AND DISASTER ON THE FLORIDA SHORE** (*Pineapple Press*) by Benjamin Reilly describes this period in Florida history when Miami grew from a tiny frontier outpost to a bustling city, while Key West dwindled from a historically significant southern port to an economically depressed small town. • **NONE CAN HAVE RICHER MEMORIES: POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1940-2000** (*University of Tampa Press*) is Canter Brown, Jr.'s follow up to *In the Midst of All That Makes Life Worth Living: Polk County, Florida, to 1940*. The book combines interviews and meticulous research to preserve and convey the rich history of Polk County in the second half of the 20th century. • The best of Florida's residential mid-century modern architecture is documented in **FLORIDA MODERN** (*Rizzoli International Publications*) by Jan Hochstim with principal photography by Steven Brooke. Documenting numerous unsung and unpublished masterpieces throughout the state by such architects as Paul Rudolph, Ralph Twitchell, Gene Leedy and Rufus Nims, these homes are known for blurring the indoors and outdoors, and the eco-conscious spirit that favored local materials and natural ventilation.

ONLINE: ON HISPANIC HERITAGE
IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

www.cr.nps.gov/nr/feature/hispanic is the National Park Service Web site for "Celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month with the National Register of Historic Places." To generate public awareness, understanding and appreciation for Hispanic culture during National Hispanic Heritage Month, the site examines the enormous impact of Hispanic culture in the United States, especially in the Southwest, West and lower Southeast. The site is a generous resource of publications, lesson plans, and properties listed in the National Register and National Parks that deal directly with the ingenuity, creativity, cultural and political experiences of Hispanic Americans.



ART SCENE



TUTANKHAMUN AND THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE PHARAOHS

Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs opens at the Museum of Art in Fort Lauderdale December 15, on the second of only four stops in a 27-month U.S. tour. Discovered in 1922 by Howard Carter, "King Tut's" tomb contained over 5,000 treasures. During a seven-city tour from 1976 to 1978, the *Treasures of Tutankhamun* exhibit set traveling show attendance records, attracting over eight million visitors. *Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs* is much larger, containing 130 artifacts. Tut's royal diadem is included along with 50 other major artifacts from his tomb. This exhibit tells a broader story, with 70 artifacts from other royal graves of the 18th dynasty (1555 B.C.-1305 B.C.). For more information visit the Fort Lauderdale Museum of Art at One East Las Olas Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, phone 954.525.5500 or go to www.moafll.org.

GEORGIA O'KEEFFE AND HER TIME: MODERN MASTERS FROM THE LANE COLLECTION

The Tampa Museum of Art launches its 26th season with *Georgia O'Keeffe and Her Time: Modern Masters from the Lane Collection*, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston on October 1. The exhibition features over 40 paintings by O'Keeffe and her contemporaries Charles Sheeler, Arthur Dove, Stuart Davis and Marsden Hartley. O'Keeffe's work is well represented, including iconic flowers and views of the Southwest.

Although now considered some of the greatest artists of the 20th century, these painters, part of the American modernist movement (1900-1930), remained largely misunderstood and unappreciated throughout most of their careers, with the exception of visionaries like William and Sandra Lane, who donated their collection to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston in 1990.

For more information visit the Tampa Museum of Art at 600 N. Ashley Drive in Tampa, phone 813.274.8130 or go to www.tampagov.net/dept_Museum.



ART IN
UNFAMILIAR PLACES

COURTESY COLUMBIA CENTENNIAL MUSEUM

THE COLUMBIA CENTENNIAL MUSEUM
■ YBOR CITY ■

Founded in 1905 by Cuban immigrant Casimiro Hernandez, Sr., the Columbia Restaurant, in Tampa's Ybor City, is Florida's oldest restaurant. It began as a small corner café known for its Cuban coffee and authentic Cuban sandwiches, and was frequented by local cigar workers. To this day, over 100 years since it first opened, the Columbia remains in the ownership of the same family.

In conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the Columbia Restaurant's opening, the Gonzmart family opened The Columbia Centennial Museum in Historic Ybor City. The Museum presents the blending of the Columbia's heritage, the history of the Hernandez and Gonzmart families and their significance to Tampa's cultural fabric and Florida's rich legacy. Elegant artifacts and objects of art collected by the Hernandez and Gonzmart families are on display for visitors to enjoy, many items procured specifically to enhance the dining pleasure at the Columbia.

The Columbia Centennial Museum hosted its inaugural event Friday, December 17, 2004; exactly 100 years after the Columbia Saloon first opened its doors. Or so it was thought. Research in preparation for the Columbia's 100th anniversary celebration revealed that the actual first day of business was December 17, 1903. In Ybor City there is a term, "Ybor City Time," meaning everything runs a bit late. And so, it seems appropriate that the Centennial Celebration got off to a bit of a late start.

The Columbia Centennial Museum is located next door to the Columbia Restaurant in Ybor City at 2117 East 7th Avenue in Tampa. For more information call 813. 241.6971 or visit www.columbia-restaurant.com/museum.asp.

CALENDAR

FALL
2005

Through October 2 Miami Beach

Retratos: 2,000 Years of Latin American Portraits. Bass Museum of Art. (305) 673-7530

Through October 16 Gainesville

GAWU: El Anatsui. Metal sculptures from found scraps - a commentary on neo-colonial consumerism by contemporary West African artist, Anatsui. Samuel P. Harn Museum of Art. (352) 392-9826

Through October 22 St. Petersburg

Curv-iture: Studio Furniture Celebrates the Curve. 35 pieces of hand crafted furniture. Florida Craftsmen Gallery (727) 821-7391

Through October 29 Tallahassee

Southern Exposure: The 24th Annual Capital Quilt Show. Museum of Florida History. (850) 245-6400

Through October 30 Delray Beach

Cuban Masters. The works of Nelson Dominguez, Roberto Fabelo and Pedro Pablo Oliva. Cornell Museum of Art and History. (561) 243-7922

Through October 30 Sarasota

Time and Transformation in Dutch 17th Century Art. The John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art. (941) 359-5700

Through November 11 Tallahassee

Transformations: Faces through the Ages. Paintings, bronze sculptures and photography from world

renowned artist Jamali. Florida Capitol 22nd Floor Gallery. (850) 224-4600.

Through November 15 Inverness

Warriors: Navajo Code Talkers. Photographs by Kenji Kawano. The Old Courthouse Heritage Museum. (352) 341-6436

Through November 27 Boca Raton

Ernest Hemingway and Walker Evans: Three Weeks in Cuba, 1933. 50 never-before-exhibited Evans photographs, and 20 newly-found Hemingway letters, photographs and artifacts. Boca Raton Museum of Art. (561) 392-2500

Through December 31 Tampa

American Brilliant Period, Rich Cut Glass. Henry B. Plant Museum. (813) 258-7302

Through December 31 Quincy

17th Annual Art in Gadsden. Juried signature exhibit of fine art from artists living within 200 miles of Quincy. Gadsden Arts Center. (850) 875-4866

Through January 1, 2006 Tampa

From Myth to Life: Images of Women from the Classical World. Tampa Museum of Art. (813) 274-8130

Through January 2006 St. Petersburg

Tilting at Windmills: Dalí Illustrates Cervantes' 'Don Quixote'. The Salvador Dalí Museum. (727) 823-3767

Nikos Kypraios: Icons.

Leepa-Ratner Museum of Art, Tarpon Springs

Through January 2, 2006 Gainesville

Journal of Light: A Photographer's Search for the Soul of Florida. Photographer John Moran's vision of natural Florida. Florida Museum of Natural History. (352) 846-2000

Through January 2, 2006 Orlando

Cuba Under Castro: The Story Unfolded. Artifacts from the collection of Dr. Luis Martinez-Fernandez, Director, UCF Latin American, Caribbean, Latino Studies Program. Orange County History Center. (407) 836-8595

October 8 Deltona

Music in the Courtyard Concert. Disco, old-time and dance music. City Hall Courtyard. (407) 302-5205

October 8-9 Miami

Bonsai Show and Sale. Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden. (305) 667-1651

October 9 Sarasota

Sarasota Folk Music Festival. Crowley Museum & Nature Center. (941) 322-1000

October 14-November 13 Fort Lauderdale

Fort Lauderdale International Film Festival. Over 100 films plus special tributes and seminars. (954) 760-9898

October 15

De Leon Springs

Pioneer Fiber Arts Guild. Spinning, weaving, and quilting demonstrations, created with authentic period methods, tools and materials. (386) 985-4212

October 16-17 Sarasota

Downtown Sarasota Fall Festival. (941) 366-5969

October 18-December 18 Winter Park

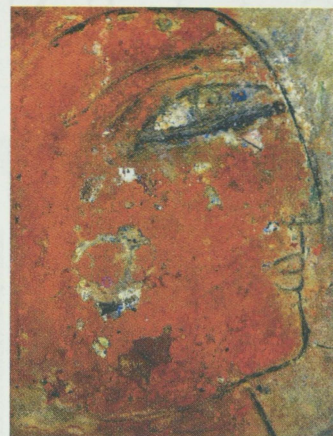
Wind Sculpture: Outdoor Art that Whirls and Twirls. Albin Polasek Museum and Sculpture Gardens. (407) 647-6294

October 21-24 Rosemary Beach

Southern Breeze Coastal Wine Tour. More than 150 wines, jazz concert at the water's edge. (800) 239-9880

October 22 Sarasota

Bromeliad Extravaganza. Plant sale



Transformations: Faces through the Ages. Paintings, bronze sculptures and photography by Jamali. Florida Capitol, Tallahassee

and rare plant auction. Sarasota Bromeliad Society. (941) 962-7401

October 27-28 Gainesville

On the Edge: The Best of the Best. *Dance Alive* and the Harn Museum of Art celebrate the opening of the Mary Ann Harn Cofrin Pavilion. Philips Center for the Performing Arts. (352) 371-2986

October 28-January 18, 2006

Pensacola

Picasso Ceramics from the Bernie Bercuson Collection of the Museum of Art Fort Lauderdale. Pensacola Museum of Art. (850) 432.6247

October 29

St. Petersburg

13th Annual St. Petersburg Times Festival of Reading. (727) 786-2223

October 29 Kissimmee

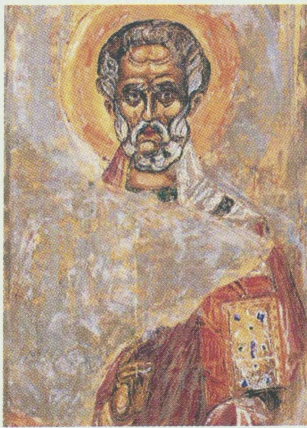
Tour de Fromage. Wine and cheese tasting, hand-crafted artisanal cheeses and boutique wines. (407) 586-0000

October 29-30 Lake Wales

30th Annual Lake Wales Pioneer Days. Reenactments, craft demonstrations, antique car parade, historic carriage tour, quilt exhibit. Lake Wales Depot Museum & Cultural Center. (863) 678-4209

October 30 Jacksonville

Spooky Symphony. Halloween concert. "Count Fabula" conducts the *Witch's Ride* from *Hansel and Gretel*, Bach's *Tocatta and Fugue* and a Disney Spooktacular. Jacksonville Symphony. (904) 354-5547



CALENDAR



Ernest Hemingway and Walker Evans: Three Weeks in Cuba, 1933. Boca Raton Museum of Art, Boca Raton

**October 30-31
Mount Dora**
Mount Dora Craft Festival. Over 300 crafters at one of the top 100 craft festivals in the U.S. (352) 383-2165

**November 1-3
Naples**
2005 Florida Main Street Annual Conference. Florida Main Street Program. (800) 847-7278

French Impressionism and Boston. Norton Museum of Art, West Palm Beach



**November 3
Orlando**
Day of the Dead: An Aztec Celebration. Artists explore ancient cultures and traditions inspired by the holiday Día de los Muertos. Orlando Museum of Art (407) 896-4231

**November 4-6
Apalachicola**
Florida Seafood Festival. Oyster eating and shucking contests, arts & crafts, a 5K Redfish Run, parade and Blessing of the Fleet. Battery Park. (888) 653-8011

**November 5
Barberville**
29th Annual Fall Country Jamboree. Over 100 artisans & craftsmen, flywheelers, midwest tool collectors, antique autos, model RR clubs, spinning, indigo dyeing, cane grinding, pottery, music and BBQ. (386) 749-2959

**November 11-12
Cedar Key**
Treasures From Home Quilt Show and Sale. Quilter's Guild of Trenton. (352) 472-4619

**November 11 - December 30
Stuart**
Art Exhibition: Folk Art Is. Works of Southern folk artists. Court House Cultural Center Gallery. (772) 287-6676

**November 12
Trenton**
20th Annual Down Home Days. Over 175 arts and crafts booths. (352) 463-3467

**November 13-20
Miami**
Miami Book Fair International. The nation's largest book fair and a full-



Cuba Under Castro: The Story Unfolded.
Orange County History Center, Orlando

scale international event of readings and special activities. (305) 237-3258

**November 13- January 8
Tarpon Springs**
Nikos Kypriaos: Icons. Celebration of the 100th anniversary of Epiphany at St. Nicholas Cathedral in Tarpon Springs. Leepa-Ratner Museum of Art. (727) 712-5222

**November 17-19
Silver Springs**
Native American Festival. Dancers and re-enactors perform. Seminole Village. (352) 236-2121

**November 19 - January 31, 2006
St. Augustine**
Nights of Lights. "Light Up" ceremony of over two million tiny white lights. City of St. Augustine (904) 825-1004

**November 19-20
Deland**
13th Annual Deland Fall Festival of the Arts. Over 200 fine artists, 20 bands, children's art exhibit and hands-on art area. (386) 734-9300

**November 19- March 5, 2006
West Palm Beach**
French Impressionism and Boston. 53 paintings, including 12 Monets and masterpieces by Degas, Corot, Manet, Renoir and John Singer Sargent. Norton Museum of Art. (561) 832-5196

**November 19-20
Gainesville**
Craft Festival 2005. Over 300 east coast crafters and artisans. Stephen C. O'Connell Center. (352) 392-7238

**November 25-December 4
Key West**
Pirates in Paradise Festival. Celebrating Key West's rich and colorful maritime heritage. (305) 926-9694

**November 26-27
St. Augustine**
St. Augustine Fall Art & Craft Festival. Over 130 fine national artists. St. Augustine Art Association. (904) 824-716

**November 29 - December 7
Sarasota**
Holidays at the Crosley - A Festival of Trees. Decorated trees adorn the historic 1929 Crosley Mansion overlooking Sarasota Bay. (941) 722-3244.

**December 2-4
Sanford**
17th Annual Holiday Home Tour. Historic homes, art shows, music. Sanford Historic Trust. (407) 302-8516

**December 3-4
Lake Helen**
Christmas Home Tour. Late 19th and early 20th century homes. Music, antique bicycles and cars, trolley rides. (386) 228-9818

**December 7
Punta Gorda**
Pearl Harbor Day Parade & Ceremony. Ceremony follows 5 p.m. parade. (941) 625-8893

**December 11
Tallahassee**
Holiday Mass at Mission San Luis. Bishop of Pensacola-Tallahassee, John H. Ricard, presides over the 2 p.m. ceremony. (850) 487-3711

**December 17
Fort Lauderdale**
Seminole Hard Rock Winterfest Boat Parade. Parade and shoreline decorations on the Intracoastal Waterway. (954) 767-0686

**December 18
Jacksonville**
Christmas Luminaria Festival. 36,000 candles light the Riverside Avondale Historic District. (904) 389-2449

ON A ROAD LESS TRAVELED



COURTESY FLORIDA COMMUNITIES TRUST

■ CAMP MATECUMBE ■ OPERATION PEDRO PAN

As Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba during the early 1960s, many Cuban parents sought opportunities to send their children away from their island home. After the break in diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Cuba on January 3, 1961, the Catholic Welfare Bureau was authorized by the U.S. Department of State to notify Cuban parents that visa requirements had been waived for their children. The number of unaccompanied minors among the refugees traveling on commercial flights to Miami increased dramatically. In 20 months, between December 26, 1960 and October 23, 1962, over 14,000 unaccompanied minors arrived in the U.S. from Cuba.

In 1955 Bishop Hurley from the Archdiocese of Miami had established a summer youth camp he called Camp Matecumbe after the only native American Indians in South Florida to be evangelized in Spanish days. In July 1961 the Catholic Welfare Board reopened Camp Metacumbe, in the scrub pine land of West Kendall. Monsignor Bryan O. Walsh, director of the Catholic Welfare Bureau, established a program to provide temporary shelter for unaccompanied Cuban refugee boys as part of the Operation Pedro Pan exodus. During the next three years, 4,000 boys passed through Camp Matecumbe on their way to new lives.

The Catholic Church recently broke ground establishing a new Boystown Children's Village in Cutler Ridge, and decided to sell the 22-acre Camp Metacumbe site. Encouraged by Operation Pedro Pan alumni and by West Kendall residents supporting the development of a park in their rapidly growing area, the Miami Dade County Commission purchased the land with funding support from the Florida Communities Trust, Pedro Pan alumni and other sources. Miami-Dade park officials plan to host a series of public meetings to determine how the park will be developed. For more information visit www.operationpedropan.org or www.miamidade.gov/parks/.

IN UPCOMING ISSUES...

■ NAPOLÉON: AN INTIMATE PORTRAIT

Created from the collection of 1st Empire authority and author, Pierre-Jean Calençon, the exhibit *Napoléon: An Intimate Portrait* reveals the fascinating story of Napoléon Bonaparte. With over 250 objects, framed paintings, prints and documents, and furniture from the Imperial palaces, the exhibit showcases rare, personal belongings of Napoléon I, as well as some of the most famous depictions of him by the greatest artists of the time. *Napoléon: An Intimate Portrait* premiered in September 2005 at National Geographic Museum Explorers Hall in Washington, D.C. and on February 6, 2006 opens at the Museum of Florida History in Tallahassee. The items from Calençon's collection are being exhibited together for the first time in North America.

Napoléon, born in 1769, crowned himself Emperor of France and at one time was the ruler of 70 million people. His nephew, Charles Louis Napoléon Achille Murat, lived in St. Augustine in 1823, and in Tallahassee after 1834 with his wife, Catherine Willis Gray, the great-grandniece of George Washington. The couple is buried in Tallahassee's St. Johns Episcopal Church cemetery. The Florida State University Institute on Napoléon and the French Revolution was established by the Florida Board of Regents in August 1990 as part of the History Department in the College of Arts and Sciences. In addition to the course of studies, the Institute organizes international meetings, publishes appropriate volumes in the field, holds symposiums, maintains a Distinguished Speakers Program, and is one of the founding and active members of the Consortium on Revolutionary Europe.

Napoléon: An Intimate Portrait will be on display in Tallahassee at the Museum of Florida History, February 6 through April 30, 2006.



NAPOLÉON PORTRAIT BY GROS

FLORIDA

History & the Arts

R.A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street
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